

SAGINA PROCUMBENS (CARYOPHYLLACEAE), NEW TO ILLINOIS—*Sagina procumbens* L., procumbent pearlwort, is a Eurasian native that has been found at various sites in North America, well established primarily along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts (Crow 1978). Within the Great Lakes Region, it has been reported from scattered sites in Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; all but four sites, three in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan (Crow 1978, Voss 1985) and one in central Ohio (Crow 1978), are along the shore of Lake Superior.

Sagina procumbens can now be reported from four counties in Illinois from the following collections:

ILLINOIS. Cook Co.: in patio blocks, 2601 Lake Ave., Wilmette, last week Jun 1976, *E. McArdle & R. H. Fargo s.n.* (MOR, SIU); sidewalk cracks, 5300 Block of N Spaulding Ave., Chicago, 27 Jun 1985, *Hattaway 5326* (MOR, [SIU]). Kane Co.: sidewalk cracks, 40 W 693 McDonald Rd., N of Wasco, 13 Jul 1991, *K. Johnson s.n.* (MOR). Lake Co.: between stones or brick, Farwell & Lydia Lee's residence, Lake Forest, 6[?] Jul 1965, *Rulison 49-X* (SIU). Peoria Co.: in brick sidewalk cracks, 200 block N Garfield St., Peoria, 15 Jun 1955, *Chase 14252* (ILL[2]).

The reports of *Sagina decumbens* (Elliott) Torrey & A. Gray from Cook and Lake counties by Mohlenbrock and Ladd (1978) and Swink and Wilhelm (1979) are based on specimens of *S. procumbens* cited here. *Sagina decumbens* is native to sandy areas in the southeastern United States and, except for a single collection from Peoria Co., is "occasional in the s. 1/2 of the state (Mohlenbrock 1986)." When the dots for Cook and Lake counties are removed, the map in Mohlenbrock and Ladd (1978) for the distribution of *S. decumbens* in Illinois is once again correct.

Hattaway 5326 is the basis of his report of *Arenaria groenlandica* (Retz.) Sprengel as new to Illinois and the Midwest (Hattaway, 1987); it was erroneously identified as that species.

Sagina procumbens can be distinguished from *S. decumbens* via the following key:

1. Plant perennial, stems procumbent, sepals diverging from the dehiscent capsule *S. procumbens*
1. Plant annual, stems filiform and mostly erect, sepals remaining appressed to the dehiscent capsule *S. decumbens*

Two other characters are commonly cited as separating these two species, features that *are* diagnostic in many, but not all cases. The flowers of *S. procumbens* are predominantly 4-merous with petals much shorter than the sepals or absent while those of *S. decumbens* are predominantly 5-merous with petals about equaling the sepals. Some populations of *S. decumbens* include plants that are smaller and more branched and that often have 4-merous apetalous flowers (specimens

seen from Coles and Wabash cos., ILLS); Crow (1978) included these within the range of variation of *S. decumbens*.

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EMILIA FOSBERGII (ASTERACEAE: SENECEONEAE), A NEW INTRODUCTION TO TEXAS—*Emilia* is an Old World genus with approximately 45 species, three of which have become neotropical weeds (Nicolson 1975). Until recently *Emilia fosbergii* Nicolson has been reported in the United States only as a casual weed growing in southern Florida (Cronquist 1980; Barkley & Cronquist 1978).

In the fall of 1993, a population of approximately 40 individuals of *Emilia fosbergii* was found growing in and around a gravelly path in a south Austin nursery. Upon inquiry the manager informed me that the nursery has suppliers in Florida, which might explain the presence of this weed.

Voucher specimen: TEXAS. Travis Co.: City of Austin, A-1 Grass Nursery, two blocks S of Barton Skyway along S Lamar St., growing in gravel of parking lot and planting area, 20 Nov 1993, *Williams s.n.* (TEX).

Emilia fosbergii is distinguished from other Texas genera in the Senecioneae by the red disk flowers and absent ray flowers. The receptacle is flat to slightly convex, the leaves are alternate.